

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1872.

GEN. HUNTON'S APPOINTMENTS.—It will be seen that Gen. Eppa Hunton, the Conservative candidate for Congress in this district will at once enter upon the canvass, speaking at the courthouses of the different counties, on their respective court days. Gen. Hunton is an able and efficient speaker and never fails to make a favorable impression by his earnest and sound reasoning. While himself actively engaged in the prosecution of the canvass, it behoves all who desire the triumph of the measures he advocates to lend their individual exertions to encourage his labors and secure success to the cause in which we are all so much interested.

POLITICAL ITEMS.—The Richmond State Journal says that Dr. Chas. S. Mills, chairman of the Radical State Executive Committee, and Col. John W. Jenkins, Presidential elector for the State at large, "have accepted the invitation of Col. John S. Mosby to speak at Warrenton, on Monday next (court-day)." Major Richard H. Carter, of Fauquier, will also address the people at the same time and place. Owing to previous professional engagements, Col. Mosby will not be able to address the people on that occasion.

It is stated that J. W. B. Mathews, a colored politician of Petersburg and member of the House of Delegates, went up to Farmville Thursday in the interest of Stowell, and was there beset by a mass meeting of colored men, held in Porter's favor, and badly abused. He had his coat and clothes generally so torn and his person so roughly handled that he ran away and footed it forty miles before he got on the cars.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index says that though Gen. Henry A. Wise will not support Greeley and Brown, still he will do nothing either by voice, or pen, or action, in the way of lending his influence to the support of Grant. Overtures from the Radical party were made to him, but he declined them.

Col. Wm. H. Browne, "Grant and Wilson canvasser," announces that he will address the people of Stafford at their court on Wednesday and the people of King George at September court, the 5th day of the month, and says that he will "be happy to meet any gentleman of the opposite party and devote time with him." Not as happy as he might be.

J. B. Sener, the Radical candidate for Congress in the Fredericksburg district, spoke for two hours and a half at Warsaw, Richmond county, on Saturday week. The Fredericksburg News learns that W. W. Walker spoke two hours and a half in reply to Sener and "skinned" him.

The Richmond State Journal announces that Gen. T. T. Fauquier, sr., and Gen. T. T. Fauquier, jr., of the Valley, are in favor of Grant and that the latter is preparing a letter advocating the election of Grant and Wilson.

R. D. Beckley has been entrusted with the organization of a Grant and Wilson Club at Louisa courthouse.

THE BALTIMORE BANK ROBBERY.—The robbery of the Third National Bank in Baltimore yesterday, as announced in the Gazette, is considered one of the boldest, most daring and at the same time most successful bank robberies that was ever perpetrated in this country, and the affair caused the greatest excitement in that city all day yesterday. The officers of the bank state the loss by the burglary to be as follows: \$57,000 in greenbacks and national bank notes, and the following bonds held as collateral: Northern Central railroad, \$2,500; North Carolina State bonds, \$11,500; Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, \$1,000; United States 5 20s, \$1,500; Western Maryland railroad, \$2,000. The bank offers a reward of \$10,000 for the recovery of the above or pro rata for the partial recovery. The individual losses of the depositors, having boxes in the vaults, cannot be ascertained, as many are out of town. The loss will probably amount to several hundred thousand dollars, as it is known there were several boxes containing bonds and other securities which will amount to \$75,000.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.—The Geneva Tribunal met again yesterday and it is stated that information of its proceedings will soon be made public. In the mean time a semi-official dispatch from Washington says that there is information from Geneva which warrants the assertion that since the exclusion of the claims for indirect damages the business before the Board of Arbitrators has been favorable to this Government and that several awards for direct damages have already been agreed upon, the indications being that on the conclusion of the adjudication a gross sum will be awarded to the United States, thereby avoiding a reference of the subject to a Board of Commissioners. The dispatch further says that it should not be expected that the particulars can now be officially given, as the proceedings are conducted in secret, and as the information furnished the government is of the same character.

The Radicals of Montgomery county, Md., have expressed, in their primary meetings, a preference for Francis Miller as their nominee for Congress. Mr. Miller is a native here and was long a resident of this city, where he is known as a gentleman in all the relations of life, and a man of capacity and scholarship, but his political affiliations with the present administration will doubtless illustrate the virtues of private life until his political views shall have become enlightened.

Russia has again resumed her warlike supremacy upon the disputed waters of the Black Sea.

Mr. Charles O'Connor, of New York, spoken of in connection with the nomination for President by the proposed Louisville Convention has been "interviewed" and is reported to have said: "As far as Grant and Greeley are concerned, I do not see what they can fight for except possession of the office." As for himself he should vote for a "straight-out" democratic candidate should one be nominated. In response to a question whether it was his opinion "that the democrats can, by voting solid as a party, run in their candidates between what may now be really regarded as two sets of republican candidates," Mr. O'Connor replied:—"Why, you can easily reason that way for yourself without any assistance. In fact, a rational baby, that had begun to think at all, would be sure to argue in that way, and in no other. The conclusion is unavoidable." It may be to the "rational babies," but to rational thinking men, the conclusion is not so evident.

A controversy has been going on in the newspapers for several days between Gen. O. O. Howard and Mr. David Clark, of Hartford Conn., concerning a conversation said to have occurred between the Secretary of War and Gen. Howard in reference to the dismissal of the colored cadet Smith from West Point Academy. Gen. Howard denies that he ever had such a conversation with the Secretary of War as that related by Clark, and both the President and Secretary "deny" that they have ever received copies of certain letters to Gen. Howard which Mr. Clark asserts that he sent them.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says:—"Considerable excitement was created here last night by Tabbs Goss (colored), a Greeley speaker, who stated that he was called on by a party of colored men in the night and notified to leave the city. He was advertised to speak at Covington to-night. There was a large force of police on hand to protect him. All efforts failed to discover the names of the threatening parties. The colored men of this city have issued a call for a meeting to-night in behalf of free speech."

The Washington Chronicle while seemingly contradicting the report that it is the purpose of the President to make a complete change in his Cabinet, with a single exception, if re-elected, yet says "the desire of one of the members of the Cabinet to retire long since is perfectly well known. Considerations of duty and public interest alone keep him where he is. Of some others nearly as much might be said with the same approximation to the truth."

It is denied at the Department of State that President Grant lately requested the acting Secretary to furnish the Union Congressional Committee with a copy of the reports made to the department against Cassius M. Clay and General Kilpatrick. The President appears to be particularly "certain" that he made no such request.

The New York Herald takes a column and a half in which to say that all is uncertainty about the Presidential election, for the reason that nobody knows how "the Labor Reformers, the Temperance people, the Free Traders, and the Bourbon Democrats will affect the vote in November." The Herald is on the fence.

The postoffice at Wolfstown, Madison county, Va., has been discontinued. John M. Lyell has been appointed postmaster at Farmham, Richmond county, Va., vice Jacob Wolz, resigned.

Advices say that the contest in West Virginia is growing very exciting as the election draws near. The majority will be less than two thousand and either way.

Horace Greeley is to deliver three agricultural addresses during the coming few weeks in West Virginia.

THE RATE OF INTEREST IN VIRGINIA.—The following private note from one of the ablest jurists in Virginia, who was formerly a distinguished judge of her Supreme Court of Appeals, has been kindly furnished us for publication as a matter of general interest, and to correct some erroneous impressions with regard to the legal rate of interest in the old commonwealth:—*Baltimore Sun*.

VIRGINIA, August 17, 1872. I write to say that no change is yet made by the recent action of the Legislature and the people in respect of the usury laws of Virginia. The repeal of the constitution in respect to the 12 per cent. clause does not affect the act of the Legislature, passed in conformity with the constitution, allowing parties to contract for 12 per cent. The constitution merely prohibited the Legislature from passing a law to declare any thing over 6 per cent. usurious. The Legislature is now merely free, as it was before, to say what should be usurious and what not. Under the constitution they had no right to declare a 12 per cent. contract usurious. Now they have. But, in 1870, in conformity with the constitution, they allowed, by act of Assembly, parties to contract for any rate of interest not beyond twelve. That law is not repealed and is still in force. The object of the clause in the constitution was to prevent the Legislature from declaring any contracts for loans within 12 per cent. usurious. The only effect of the striking out this clause is to give the Legislature the full power they would otherwise have had of saying in all respects what should and what should not be usury. The act passed in 1870, says contracts may be made for 12 per cent. That is not repealed, until it is, the change in the constitutional provision does not alter it. Parties may still contract for any per cent. not exceeding 12, and may continue to do so until the Legislature acts on the subject and says what shall be hereafter the law on the subject.

SCIENTIFIC.—Regarding rainfall, some interesting statements are made by The Popular Science Monthly relative to the quantity of rain in different localities. For 1871 the amount of rainfall at Fullwell, near Twickenham, England, was 22.42 inches, and about the same amount fell at Paris and San Francisco, Cal.—A careful calculation shows that one inch of rainfall would give an aggregate of 22,643 gallons to the acre. From this basis it is found that 22.42 inches would give 512,992 gallons to the square mile. If this amount be multiplied by ten, the number of pounds of water to the gallon, and the result divided by 2000 for tons, and the rate of rainfall would be nearly 1,623,064 per square mile. The quantity of rain which annually falls at Flatbush, L. I., in the immediate vicinity of New York, based upon 26 years consecutive observation, is 43 inches, and this is not far from the average on the coast from Maine to Florida. This would give an aggregate of 622,594,960 gallons, or 3,112,974 tons to the acre, an amount equal to half the estimated weight of the largest of the pyramids. To convey this amount by rail carriages would require 389,121 carriages of a capacity of eight tons each, and providing they were twenty feet in length they would form a train of 1,473 miles long.

Wesley Grove Camp Meeting—Situation of Grounds—Services—Immense Crowd—Mammoth Hotel—Alexandrians Present, &c.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] WESLEY GROVE, August 19.—This Camp Meeting of the M. E. Church South, (Baltimore Conference) is situated on the Washington branch of the B. & O. R. R., about 13 miles from Baltimore.

THE GROUNDS comprise 106 acres, which property is held under a charter from the State of Maryland by the "Wesley Grove Camp Meeting Association of Baltimore city," T. J. Magruder, esq., President. The ground was purchased at \$70 per acre, and enough stock has already been taken to pay the whole purchase money, but as the terms of purchase are \$1 cash and the balance in two annual payments, only an assessment sufficient to meet the first payment has yet been made upon the stockholders. The stock is not all taken, and it might be well for Alexandria merchants to enquire into the desirability of having some of this stock in their hands, as, except from the standpoint of the association, it is likely to be a great success, in which event the stock of course will be sought after. But to return to the camp grounds. The committee did themselves credit, both in selection and adornment of the grounds. It appears that the Baltimoreans were anxious to locate north of Baltimore in Baltimore county, but the committee with a more catholic Christian spirit, as well as with keener business foresight, overruled the matter and located the grounds in their present situation, where they are easily accessible to the Baltimoreans, and at the same time are within reach of Washingtonians and Alexandrians. In addition to this advantage, there is a greater still in the exhaustless supply of the very purest, sparkling water. This luxury must be enjoyed personally to be appreciated, and that it is not only luxurious in its fluidity, but inextinguishable in resource, is after the experience of yesterday fully established. It was a matter of universal surprise that a single pump (although there were others on the premises) should have supplied the immense throng of human beings, as well as horses throughout a long summer day, without showing the least appearance of failure, either in quality or quantity. We arrived at the camp on Saturday about 5:15 in the afternoon, which was apparently an hour of rest from services, and as we arrived we availed ourselves of the opportunity at once to view the arrangements and accommodations. As we entered the "inner" circle the very spirit as well as the form of rest, seemed to possess the residents of the Grove. There was no bustle or excitement, no loud talking, or racing of children; here and there a group of mutual friends enjoying a social reunion, and prominent among these were the tents of the President and his family. The association was very cordially and warmly welcomed for all they passed or spoke to him, while inside the tents were very pictures of true home life, with contentment as presiding genius. To those who have never beheld such a scene a mere description is altogether inadequate to convey a just idea of its attractiveness. This circle which we have just entered is about 350 feet in diameter, made up of 40 tents, in the centre of which are the stand and seats for the congregation. Passing through and down Pierce Avenue we are brought to the hotel of the camp, where, by the way, we met with the only disappointment in connection with the entire arrangements. The register or clerk of the hotel was altogether incompetent for his place, and as a result, many guests had to calculate their own bills and to get a seat at the table as best they could, for the number to which they were assigned was very likely assigned to several others equally entitled to the same seat at the same hour, but as the gentlemen in charge of the matter see this deficiency, it will doubtless be remedied. While this is said with regard to the clerk's incapacity, we are yet indebted to him personally for attentions on the morning of our departure in the way of securing us a good warm breakfast, for which we still hold him in grateful remembrance. The hotel otherwise is as good as well regulated as those of our large cities, containing 18 tables, seating 20 persons each, with an efficient corps of colored waiters, and a goodly supply of creature comforts served in a most creditable manner. Returning from the hotel to the circle we see the general plan of the grounds somewhat after the fashion of a cart wheel, with the fellow off, the circle representing the hub, and avenues named after Bishops Pierce, Sube, Emory, McKendree, Asbury and Andrew, representing the spokes, the fact that there are cross avenues intersecting at different points only breaking the figure which we have used. There are 210 tents now up upon the ground. So much for the situation and appearance of the camp. Now as to the

SERVICES.

At night Rev. A. Q. Flaherty preached a earnest and heartfelt sermon from the scenes in Esther, between Haman and Mordecai the Jew, 5th Chap. and 13th verse, which was listened to attentively by his large congregation. Sunday morning after early morning prayers at 6 o'clock and experience meeting at 9, the congregation was called again to the stand by the sound of the horn to 11 o'clock preaching, but before the horn sounded persons could be seen gathering from every quarter, bringing in their hands all shapes and styles of stool and chair, the benches being already nearly filled by the large incoming of those from the surrounding country, so that by horn-time there was already an immense concourse assembled, which was augmented by those responding to the call. It was soon known that Dr. Duncan was to preach, although Rev. John S. Martin in charge of this branch of the meeting, persistently refuses to give information in advance as to who is to preach, rather inviting the people to come out and hear what the Lord has to say to them. Dr. Duncan took his text from Galatians 2nd Chap. 20th verse, "I am crucified with Christ, nevertheless I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me, and the life which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me." It was a bold and full attempt at any account of this sermon without giving it verbatim, and we therefore leave it, with this remark, that it was orate, learned, and as intensely spiritual as it was convincing in its arguments. In the afternoon the same congregation, with perhaps a still greater increase from the country around, assembled to hear Dr. Munsey. Before the services proper commenced, the congregation sang the hymn commencing, "Lord, revive us, all our help must come from Thee," which was continued until Dr. Munsey entered the stand. When he arose to inaugurate the services, he did so, by requesting all the congregation to arise, and sing the same words again, and continue to sing them, which the congregation did, seemingly with the spirit and with the understanding also, for as the doctor called the assembly to prayer, there was a very general kneeling among the people, as though the revival impulse in some had commenced, and Dr. Munsey's text was from Isaiah, 6th chapter, 1st to 10th verse, which we cannot give to readers, as it is too long, but we do wish that it could have been transferred to paper for the general good. He preached an hour and thirty-five minutes. But one point in his sermon we will notice, and we only use that, to illustrate the necessity for zeal and earnestness in Christian work, that religion was a fire in itself. "The very essential life of God is fire and light, and Christians need to be more on fire; the fire of love for souls. Earnestness and enthusiasm as explained by the author, who defined it as "God in man," is what is wanted in the Christians of this day; not entrancing eloquence, unassailable logic, or great learning; for better learning can be gotten out of books now a days

than you can ordinarily hear from the pulpit." Now the application is this. Very much to the delight and satisfaction of all his friends, both among the clergy and laity, the doctor is practicing the spirit of his preaching as above reported. It was what was spoken of here as a "Holy Ghost sermon." At night Dr. Ruser preached from 18th chapter of Ezekiel and 13th verse, "Why will ye die, Oh, house of Israel," with his customary power and emphasis, exhausting the subject fully, and creating an evident impression upon the minds and hearts of these most impressive sermons there were many persons who presented themselves at the altar for the prayers of God's people, and a number were converted. The

CROWD, which had been gathering throughout the entire day, began to dwindle toward night-fall, and by the time services were over at night the congregation had assumed about its usual size and appearance. It was estimated that up to Saturday afternoon there were only 700 to 900 persons on the ground as regular tenters, and perhaps 200 to 500 visitors. On Saturday evening the trains brought about 1,000 persons, Sunday morning 28 car loads arrived, say 2,800 persons, added to which is the influx from the country, and we have the crowd swelled to from 7,000 to 9,000 souls. It was estimated that 5,000 persons were within the circle attending service at one time. In answer to an enquiry from the writer as to how many vehicles were on the ground, the old colored man attending about the wagons and carriages, said that "the Lord only knew, and nobody else ever would," and this really seemed to be the case. Every conceivable shape and size of vehicle was represented, from the four horse wagon, carrying 15 to 20 persons, to the one seated gig, and it seemed an army of persons on horseback. Notwithstanding this great number of men, women and children, there was the most perfect order and decorum, very little promiscuous, no loud or boisterous talking, nor cigar smoking about the stand, or during services; indeed the spirit of love and sympathy seemed not only to pervade the members of the church, but it extended beyond and influenced all, so that there was no necessity for the exercise of much law, discipline or police force. There are quite a number of

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present, who seem to be enjoying the meeting very much. They are pleasantly situated at the end of one of the avenues, upon rising ground, and at easy walking distance from the stand. There is a growing feeling among the Alexandrians in favor of making up a company to attend camp meeting next year, which those at home will doubtless be glad to hear, as many do not go now on account of the irregularity of the way of going, but if a company tent were purchased and the party made up, so that there would be a community of feeling about it, there are many who would be glad to attend camp in that way, instead of going off for a relaxation to the springs or other places. A member from Alexandria station, who has lately returned from the days in the week. The stores are all kept open during the entire day and whenever a high official gives a dinner of a ball it is always on Sunday. They have military mass every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock in the largest church, and a full brass band and a file of soldiers attend. The President of the country or the Vice-President always sits in the chancel on these occasions and during the service reverentially kisses the bible and prayer-book.

There is only one Protestant church in Costa Rica and that is in San Jose. It is a very plain, but pretty little church sitting back in a yard, with beautiful flowers and orange trees growing around it. Mr. Tullage of the United States is the rector and the service is a mixture of the Episcopal and Presbyterian.

There are water works here and a large reservoir, and a pretty fountain plays on each of the main plazas. In the plaza there is music by a brass band every Thursday and Sunday night at 8 o'clock.

One of the most interesting sights I have witnessed is the market on Saturday. In it there is the greatest display of fruits, vegetables, sugar, corn, &c. The potatoes are the largest I ever saw.

One of the chief sources of the Government's revenue is the Fabrica, at which is concentrated all the liquor manufacturing business in the country, and as all the liquors are made of sugar they are of course pure. The way travelling is now done in this country is altogether on mules, and produce and other sorts of freight are carried in curious looking carts with solid wooden wheels with iron tires, drawn by oxen. The houses, with few exceptions, are only one story high and all have tile roofs. Some of them have handsome interiors and are handsomely furnished, and they rent for much more than might be supposed—some for as much as \$500.

The people are very polite and all seem anxious to learn English. I have seen the orange, lemon, lime, banana, coconut, pine apple and many other tropical fruits growing, and have plucked them from the trees and eaten them, and if it were not for the resemblance they bear to these things called by their names in Alexandria, would not know they were the same kinds of fruit. They slice bananas out here and fry them with potatoes. I was told before I came that the climate of the country was so hot I could not stand it but every night I've been here I have slept comfortably under a blanket and yesterday morning when I got up it was so cool that I could see my breath. The natives say that since the foreigners came the seasons have changed as it don't rain now as much as it did. Our meal hours are as follows: Coffee at 6 a. m., breakfast at 10 a. m. and dinner at 5 p. m. This don't look like hard work, but it is the way of the country.

DEATH OF DR. THOS. E. BOND.—Dr. Thos. E. Bond, a well-known physician and professor of medicine of Baltimore died, at his country seat, "Kalmia," in Hartford co. Md., yesterday morning from cancer in the stomach, after an illness of about two months, in the 59th year of his age. Doctor Bond, when a youth, came to Baltimore and studied medicine, graduated in his 21st year, and practiced his profession for about 15 years. Possessing a literary inclination he exercised his talents in that particular by writing for the press and subsequently became editor of the Episcopal Methodist, which after he had conducted it with marked ability for some years, was sold to its present proprietors, Rev. Drs. Poissal and Roszel. He then retired to "Kalmia," where he resumed the practice of medicine. Subsequently returning to the city he started another religious journal, known as the "Baltimore Christian Advocate," of which he was editor in chief and which was afterwards associated with the Christian Advocate of St. Louis. Dr. Bond also held a professorship in the Washington University. His life throughout was one of continued activity and varied usefulness and he frequently exchanged the duties of the sanctuary and the profession of medicine for the more devout services of the pulpit. The articles written by Dr. Bond were marked for their rhetorical and trenchant force.

Dr. Bond was a son of Dr. Thomas Bond, an old and prominent physician of Baltimore, and a brother of Hugh L. Bond, formerly J. Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, now one of the new Judges of the United States Circuit Court, who has flourished prominently in connection with the Ku-Klux trials in South Carolina. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the Judge and the Doctor were diametrically opposed in political opinions and sympathies. Dr. Bond leaves a wife and twelve children and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his death. His remains will be brought to Baltimore for interment.

A CONTRAST.—While we in this locality have been sweltering with almost unendurable heat for the last few days, news comes to us from a far country that is well calculated to excite our wonder, if not our envy. In the Southern province of New Zealand intensely cold weather has prevailed, and one of the rivers was frozen over so that heavy teams crossed on the ice. As the mean temperature of this region is about sixty degrees, and the range of the thermometer very limited, no doubt the inhabitants of that section are now finding as much fault with the severe cold as we in this latitude are of the extreme heat.

FOR DIARRHÆ.—Equal parts of tincture of rhubarb, spirits of camphor, essence of peppermint and laudanum. Dose for an adult: One teaspoonful every hour, if necessary; less according to age of patient and severity of disease. This was used with excellent results by our missionaries in Turkey some years ago.

Joseph P. Root, United States Minister to Chili, is ill with the small-pox at Saratoga.

[Letter from Costa Rica.]

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] SAN JOSE, July 24.—My stay here has been of too short duration to enable me to give you any better description of the place than can be found in the late editions of the school geographies, so merely stating that it is almost entirely surrounded by mountains and is 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, I'll proceed to tell you of other matters. The Trans-Continental Railroad is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Work is now in progress at Pt. Limon on the Atlantic coast. Instead of commencing at the coast, in the first place, and working towards the interior, as Americans would do, they began at this city and are working towards the coast. Their reasons for doing so, they say are to let the people in the interior see that a railroad can be built in Costa Rica, (a thing very hard for them to believe) and to induce them to pay part of the expense of hauling material. I think the first is the reason. There are now two engines running on the road—one from Pt. Limon towards San Jose and the other from Alajuela to Heredia; also towards this place to which the track will be laid by the 1st of September. Most of the railroad officials are Americans though nearly every nationality is represented, and among them is a German baron. (Von Happle) who is a division engineer, and a gentleman of fine attainments. Mr. H. D. B. Norris of Fauquier county, Va., is Chief Engineer and Mr. Addison Marbury, of Alexandria, Principal Assistant. They are both thought a great deal of by the citizens of the country, and now that Costa Rica has gotten a loan of 14 millions from England everybody thinks they are the very men to push the road through. Mr. Keith, Mr. Meigg's nephew, is the contractor for the whole line and expects to finish it in three years. The other Alexandrians in the corps of engineers to which I am attached are Thomas Dwyer, James Eveleigh, Cornelius Cox, George Latham and Frank Marbury. I went to work to-day and had a mule of my own to ride, and a native to look after him while I was employed. When it was time to return I mounted my mule and rode back, giving the native my rod to carry; so you see we went out here "like gentlemen." When I got here they sent me to the San Jose Hotel, where I staid a week at \$3 a day, the company paying expenses.

This is the greatest country for churches and bells you ever heard of. In every little village there is at least one church with two bells, and in the larger towns and cities the churches and bells are numerous and some of the former very handsome. The bells are not hung here like those at home but are stationary and are rung by men who strike them with a hammer. It is also a great country for bull fights, chicken fights and other similar sports, all of which generally take place on Sunday, or if they commence on other days continue until Monday. Sunday is the day here, more business being done on that day and Saturday than on all the other days in the week. The stores are all kept open during the entire day and whenever a high official gives a dinner of a ball it is always on Sunday. They have military mass every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock in the largest church, and a full brass band and a file of soldiers attend. The President of the country or the Vice-President always sits in the chancel on these occasions and during the service reverentially kisses the bible and prayer-book.

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Dr. Bond was a son of Dr. Thomas Bond, an old and prominent physician of Baltimore, and a brother of Hugh L. Bond, formerly J. Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, now one of the new Judges of the United States Circuit Court, who has flourished prominently in connection with the Ku-Klux trials in South Carolina. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the Judge and the Doctor were diametrically opposed in political opinions and sympathies. Dr. Bond leaves a wife and twelve children and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his death. His remains will be brought to Baltimore for interment.

A CONTRAST.—While we in this locality have been sweltering with almost unendurable heat for the last few days, news comes to us from a far country that is well calculated to excite our wonder, if not our envy. In the Southern province of New Zealand intensely cold weather has prevailed, and one of the rivers was frozen over so that heavy teams crossed on the ice. As the mean temperature of this region is about sixty degrees, and the range of the thermometer very limited, no doubt the inhabitants of that section are now finding as much fault with the severe cold as we in this latitude are of the extreme heat.

FOR DIARRHÆ.—Equal parts of tincture of rhubarb, spirits of camphor, essence of peppermint and laudanum. Dose for an adult: One teaspoonful every hour, if necessary; less according to age of patient and severity of disease. This was used with excellent results by our missionaries in Turkey some years ago.

Joseph P. Root, United States Minister to Chili, is ill with the small-pox at Saratoga.

Gen. Hunton's Appointments. The following appointments to address the people of this District have been made by Gen. Eppa Hunton, Conservative candidate for Congress from this, the 8th, District: Fairfax C. H., 3d Thursday in August. Madison C. H., 4th Thursday in August. Orange C. H., 4th Monday in August. Winchester, 1st Monday in September. Culpeper C. H., 2d Monday in September. Rappahannock C. H., 2d Monday in October. Warren C. H., 3d Monday in October. Appointments for Alexandria, Loudoun and Fauquier will be announced hereafter. [See 2d if]

[The papers in the District are requested to publish the above.]

LIST OF LETTERS

Remain in the Alexandria, Va., Postoffice, August 17, 1872. Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington. Alexander, D. B. Lewis, A. M. Barbour, Miss Sue Mason, Dennis Bell, Annie, col'd Morrell, Miss Sarah Blackman, Fanny Pray, Frank P. Bayley, Wm. H. Padgett, Miss Clara Boutwell, E. P. Part, Miss Eliza Boye, Geo. H. Parker, Mrs. Minna Banks, Mrs. Hannah Stuart, Morrison Close, Mrs. Dr. Coghill, John, col'd Shaw, Miss Betty Cook, Miss Maria Striplin, Robert, col'd Smead, John, col'd Southern, Joe Cobb, Robert A. Saviour, Miss Mary Davis, Mrs. Annie Fry, Edmund, col'd Shoeman, Phelix Gardner, H. Stockdale, Smith & Co. Gill, Miss Sarah T. Smith, Warren B. Hodge, Sandy Tott, Barker Woodward, Miss A. M. Walker, Daniel, col'd Williams, Miss Elia White, Malagar Johnson, Marg't, col'd Wallace, Michael Ketchum & Co. Chas. E. Lindsay, Miss Mary E. N. P. TRIST, P. M. aug 20-11

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

The riot in Belfast, Ireland, over the celebration by the Catholics of the repeal of the Party Procession act is a serious one. Though the casualties are few, the defiance of law and order is open and more fearful consequences may ensue. Later dispatches say that it was currently reported that martial law was about to be declared, and that the military were in the act of charging the rioters. Various disturbances are also reported as being in progress on the line of the Belfast and Ulster Railway.

The importations at New York last week from Europe amounted to \$10,000,000, about double as much as Europe imported during the same period from the United States. In our purchases were the following items: Silks, satins, laces, etc., \$5,422,626; jewelry, \$130,688; watches, \$62,730; ale, \$4,629; brandy, \$82,711; beer, 958; champagne, \$19,472; gin, \$2,001; mineral water, \$2,612; porter, 228; rum, \$5,403; whisky, \$2,322; wines \$29,592.

The boot and shoe manufacturing business of St. Louis, although of only three years' growth, is already quite large. There are now seven manufacturing plants, and the total sales of manufacturers and dealers amount to about \$8,525,000 annually. The spring trade showed an increase of twenty per cent. over last year.

The friends of Mace and O' Baldwin met in consultation in Philadelphia yesterday, and it was determined that the fight shall take place to-morrow. The sporting men are all again on the qui vive. One "John Tobin" is the stakeholder.

Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, by the act of partisans, is threatening new complications in Spanish politics. The Carlists are watching the movement narrowly in order to take advantage of it for themselves.

The few Supervisors of Internal Revenue selected from the twenty-five under the old law have received their commissions. Only one change from the list already published has been made.

The heat in New York city yesterday was even more excessive than the previous day, the thermometer ranging to 100° in the shade. There were a considerable number of cases of sunstroke.

The court for the trial of Judge Barnard at Saratoga have found him guilty, and removed and disqualified him from holding office. But two of the court voted in the negative.

It is said that the graves of the Federal soldiers, in the National Cemetery, will soon have appropriate head-stones placed over them.

Two new National banks are authorized.—First National, capital \$50,000, Clarinda, Iowa, and Merchants and Farmers, capital \$100,000, at Montgomery, Ala.

The report of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, shows a fund on hand of over \$700,000. The revenue last year was \$43,000, and the expenses \$48,000.

Williams, Haven & Co., of New London, Conn., bought the 3,541 seal skins lately offered by the Government for sale by bidding.

A serious affray between Carlists and Liberals is reported to have taken place at Pamplona, Spain, on Saturday.

The New York International had a feeble meeting on Sunday.

New York received the first invoice of this year's South Carolina rice yesterday.

There is to be a monster Greeley and Brown mass meeting in New York, September 12th. The yellow fever has apparently ceased in New York harbor.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, August 20.—The market for Wheat is moderately active, at a decline of from 2 to 3c on yesterday's quotations; prime and choice samples are in fair request, the latter at 165 for outside figures; offerings to-day of 35 bushels white and 200 of red, with sales of the former at 108 for choice, and of the latter at 125 and 135 for common to fair, 115, 150 and 152 for good, 155 for very good, and 165 for strictly prime; a strictly choice lot brought 170. Corn is steady; offerings of 2 bushels mixed, with sales at 74 and 75. Oats are unchanged; offerings of 500 bushels, with sales at 45. Rye, previously reported, brought 73.

PORT